1	United States District Court			
2	Southern District of California			
3	Bodenein Biscrice of Garrionnia			
		,		
4	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)		
5	Plaintiff,)			
6	vs.		Case No. 12-CR-0768 LAB Motion Hearing	
7	VIRGINIA MADRID,			
8	Defendant.		Monday, June 8, 2015	
9				
10	Before the Honorable Larry A. Burns			
11	United States District Judge			
12	Appearances:			
13	For the Plaintiff: Laura E. Duffy			
14			O STATES ATTORNEY McGrath	
15		880 Fi	FANT U.S. ATTORNEY ront Street, Suite 6293 iego, CA 92101	
16	For the Defendant:		_	
17	ror the Derendant.	Jami L. Ferrara, Esq. LAW OFFICES OF JAMI L. FERRARA		
18			ifth Avenue, Suite 335 iego, CA 92101	
19				
20				
21	Official Court Reporter:	Debra	ra M. Henson, CSR, RPR	
22		Carter Keep U.S. Courthouse 333 W. Broadway, Suite 420		
23		San Di	iego, CA 92101 238-4538	
24			reporterusdc@sbcglobal.net	
		1 1		
25	Record produced by stenographic reporter			

San Diego, California - Monday, June 8, 2015

(The defendant is not present.)

2.2

THE CLERK: Calling number 2 on the calendar, 12-CR-768, United States of America versus Virginia Madrid. If counsel could state their appearance for the record.

MS. FERRARA: Good morning, your Honor. Jami Ferrara on behalf of Ms. Madrid. She is not going to be present.

THE COURT: Good morning, Ms. Ferrara.

MS. MCGRATH: Good morning, your Honor. Tara McGrath for the United States.

THE COURT: Good morning, Ms. McGrath. I ruled on a Rule 35 motion. I got a subsequent motion, joint motion, from the parties to redact certain portions of what was said in the Rule 35 motion. At this point I'm not prepared to do that, and let me tell you what my thinking is on this.

First, it's very clear that the presumption of openness applies to Rule 35 proceedings, not just the government's application but the Court's ruling on that. There's a specific case on point not cited in the papers that I received, which is CBS v. U.S. District Court for the Central District of California -- I don't know if either of you looked at this -- 765 F.2d 823, Ninth Circuit, 1985. In this case the Ninth Circuit holds in particular that Rule 35 proceedings are and should be open to the public, that they

are subject to the presumption of openness. Then Judge
Kennedy, now Justice Kennedy, writes as follows, that first,
the presumption that the public and press have a right of
access to criminal proceedings and documents filed therein
applies in a Rule 35 context. They say we find no principled
reason for affording greater confidentiality to post-trial
documents than to pretrial matters.

2.1

2.2

That being the case, they talk about the presumption of openness, and they talk about the interest that is necessary and must be shown in order to override the presumption. They said that the interest which overrides the presumption of open procedures must be specified with particularity, and there must be findings that the closure remedy is narrowly confined to protect the interests. Among the things they say a judge must do before he seals a Rule 35 motion is look at other alternatives, and among the alternatives he lists is participation in the Witness Protection Program. Now, that's a pretty strong statement of how strong the presumption is, that a judge should find out about whether a witness is eligible for Witness Protection Program as an alternative to sealing.

The interest -- the Ninth Circuit has called the presumption of openness in these cases a very strong presumption. Nondisclosure, quote, is strictly -- and may be ordered only when it, quote, is strictly and inescapably

necessary, end quote, to protect a compelling interest. The proponent of nondisclosure has to show that disclosure will cause irreparable harm or some other compelling interest — or that some other compelling interest is at stake, that there's no alternative to nondisclosure that will adequately protect the interest, and that nondisclosure will adequately protect against the perceived harm.

2.2

There's one other thing that I think is at play in this case, and that is that once information is made public, once it's known, there's very little chance of overcoming the presumption; republication of information that's already out there rarely qualifies as a compelling need.

Here, I'm not positive on the facts, but it appears the government says in their Rule 35, Ms. Madrid's cooperation was made known to the person against whom she was cooperating, who ultimately pled guilty.

MS. FERRARA: It was made known to the defendant in that case --

THE COURT: Right.

MS. FERRARA: -- subject to a protective order. It was not public.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. FERRARA: It was not publicized.

THE COURT: But the defendant knows about it, right? What's to keep --

MS. FERRARA: He knows -- he knows that she was going to cooperate, that she was cooperating against him, but --

THE COURT: So what's to keep him from telling other people that she's a cooperator, she's a snitch? Seems like a big loophole here.

MS. FERRARA: Oh, sure, he could say that, your Honor, but then he -- now he can also get your order and he can distribute that to people, they can use that as paper to --

THE COURT: So --

2.2

MS. FERRARA: -- harm her.

THE COURT: -- tell me what --

MS. FERRARA: It would have just been his word before.

THE COURT: That's all hypothetical. And if, you know, if you were right that that sufficed to meet the showing necessary here, then in every case where there was cooperation, there would have to be a sealed record, every single one.

The requirement is more specific than that,

Ms. Ferrara. It says that the proponent of nondisclosure has
to show that it's strictly and inescapably necessary. I just
don't see that here because we have an open conduit to the
prison saying Ms. Madrid is a snitch and apparently nothing's

happened yet; I don't have anything in the application to me 1 2 that says she's been subject to recrimination or retaliation 3 or even threats of that. I mean there's nothing. There was 4 just this idea that well, if you cooperate -- and I 5 understand why there was that idea -- that if you cooperate, 6 you're going to be subject to some kind of physical harm. 7 There's no flesh on the bones here. 8 MS. FERRARA: I guess I'm a little confused, your Honor. You have -- you have a policy that is unique to this 9 10 courtroom. 11 No, it's not. THE COURT: 12 MS. FERRARA: Okay. Well --13 THE COURT: It shouldn't be if it is because I'm 14 reading from Ninth Circuit law, not unique to this courtroom. 15 I don't want to be marginalized like that. 16 MS. FERRARA: I'm sorry. 17 THE COURT: If others aren't following the Ninth 18 Circuit case law, then shame on them. 19 MS. FERRARA: Okay. That's fine. The only time 20 I've encountered this has been in your courtroom. 21 THE COURT: That's right because -- because we tend 2.2 to seal things willy-nilly and ignore these prohibitions on 23 sealing, that's why.

MS. FERRARA: Okay. So when we filed the -- when

the rule -- the 5K motion was filed, you told us that the

24

fact of Ms. Madrid's cooperation needed to be public but the 1 2 underlying facts, the reason why --3 THE COURT: Right. 4 MS. FERRARA: -- were to be filed under seal --5 THE COURT: I agree. 6 MS. FERRARA: -- which we complied with, which is 7 exactly what we did with the Rule 35 motion. 8 THE COURT: But there was an intervening --9 MS. FERRARA: But then --10 THE COURT: -- circumstance that --11 MS. FERRARA: -- you filed an order and you --12 THE COURT: There was an intervening --MS. FERRARA: -- unsealed all of that information. 13 14 THE COURT: Ms. Ferrara, there was an intervening 15 circumstance that you're ignoring, which is that the object 16 of the cooperation -- the guy who was prosecuted -- was told 17 she's cooperating against you. And I assume that they were 18 given under Jencks everything that she said, all the reports 19 that laid out what was in the original submission to me. 20 That happened in between the two actions of mine that you 21 speak of. And once the cat was out of the bag, what 2.2 prohibits republication of the information? He knows now, he 23 knows, and he can tell anyone and everyone. He can have a 24 siren out there --

MS. FERRARA: But now he can use your order --

THE COURT: Pardon me? 1 2 MS. FERRARA: And now he can use your order to do 3 that. But apart from all that --4 THE COURT: He could do it independent of my order? 5 MS. FERRARA: -- your Honor, you didn't even give 6 us an opportunity to be heard on it. You took information 7 that had previously been filed under seal and with no notice 8 to myself to give my client notice or to the government, you 9 published it, and you effectively unsealed it without giving 10 us an opportunity to respond. You unsealed information that 11 was ordered sealed by the Central District of California 12 without giving anybody any opportunity to respond. THE COURT: They ordered -- they ordered that the 13 14 original 5K --15 MS. FERRARA: I have a copy --16 THE COURT: -- remain sealed? 17 MS. FERRARA: -- of the protective order. 18 THE COURT: No, but you're saying that they ordered the information in our case be sealed? 19 20 MS. FERRARA: No, the information that she had 21 cooperated, the fact that she had -- that her identity had 2.2 been revealed in the information that was provided, which is 23 in essence the information that Ms. McGrath put in your 24 motion -- in our motion.

THE COURT: Okay. So let's -- let's cut to the

merits here. What information do I have that shows me that sealing in this case of her status as a cooperator and my characterization, for example, which you've suggested be deleted, that she was probably the bigger fish turned on the smaller fish? What information or evidence is there that's strictly and inescapably necessary in order to protect some compelling interest? I just don't see it. I haven't seen anything that makes that case to me.

2.1

2.2

MS. FERRARA: Her safety is not a compelling interest?

THE COURT: Is her safety implicated here? I mean, as I said, the problem with the argument is it proves too much. In every case where there's a 5K, you would say it must be sealed because there's always a possibility that there'd be some recrimination. I need something more than that; otherwise, you know, these sealing procedures and this standard means nothing.

MS. FERRARA: Well, you can -- you can file a written order that says that you're denying a Rule 35 motion. You don't have to put in all the facts of her cooperation. That's -- we've asked for that to be redacted.

THE COURT: Well, you know, there's an interesting point about that, and I cited it in -- and Mr. Hermansen's here -- there's a case called U.S. v. Alcantara, 396 F.3d 189, 198-199. It's a Second Circuit case. Here's what the

Second Circuit case says about sentencing, adjustments in sentencing law: The ability to see the application of the sentencing laws in person is important to an informed public debate over these laws. Observing the effect of the laws that expand or contract the discretion of judges in imposing sentences in individual cases may provide a valuable prospective, end quote.

2.2

Now, that's a case where the argument was made at the time of original sentencing, and I think the judge in that case agreed with the parties about secrecy, there was a challenge to that, and it was -- the practice was set aside.

But I'm mindful of the public debate going on now.

Three candidates by my count, three candidates who are running for president, have talked about the specter of mass incarceration of low-level offenders. And here there's a significant difference in opinion about what ought to happen to Ms. Madrid between me and the government. Here's a woman who admitted that on six occasions she brought methamphetamine in, a huge amount the last time. She admits that for three years prior to being caught on this occasion, she was running drug money on a weekly basis for a drug organization making \$3,000 a run. Now, to me that's not a low-level offender, and her incarceration couldn't reasonably be characterized as a mass incarceration. As I said, there's a public debate going on about this now.

The government thinks well, the measure of punishment for someone who has cooperated with that background is 69 months. I happen to disagree with that. And I think it's important that anybody that looks at this says well, here's the judge's perspective, here's the government's perspective, and here's why the judge doesn't think 69 months is a proper punishment in light of all the sentencing factors.

1

2

3

5

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2.1

2.2

23

24

25

MS. MCGRATH: Your Honor, I'm sorry. I need to chime in just briefly on the record because I think what's getting mixed up a little potentially is the Court denying our order. The issue that the Court raises about Ms. Madrid and her conduct, that's a totally separate point than what was revealed in the public order; and what I want to make sure that the record is clear on is that our Rule 35 motion, the Court granted our sealing motion for the substance of that Rule 35. Then, a short time later, approximately six weeks later, after granting the sealing order on the factual portion of that motion, the Court published an order disclosing the sealed information without any notice to either party. So while Ms. Ferrara and I may not agree with what the Court's actual order was with regard to the Rule 35, that's a whole separate issue about the disclosure.

And so what I also wanted to cite for the record is that there -- none of the information that had been

previously ordered sealed -- the dates of her debriefs
that -- the substance, the detailed nature, the specific name
of the individual against whom she had cooperated -- none of
that was in the public record. It was absolutely disclosed
to him in the Central District case subject to a protective
order --

THE COURT: Well, what prevents him from telling everybody and anybody that'll listen to him that Ms. Madrid cooperated against me and I had go down on a 72-month drug count because she snitched on me?

MS. MCGRATH: There's a --

MS. MCGRATH:

2.1

2.2

THE COURT: What prevents that now?

between his word and the word of this Court. What he says --

There's an enormous difference

THE COURT: Well, what -- you didn't answer my question, Ms. McGrath. What prevents him from telling anyone and everyone who will listen that Ms. Madrid cooperated against him and snitched on him?

MS. MCGRATH: Well, your Honor, he is subject to the protective order, his counsel is subject to the protective order. If he violates that, I don't know what sanctions are available in the Central District, but I do know that that order applied to his case. So I have to assume that if he did that, he'd be in violation of that order, and so, in theory, he shouldn't do that because he'd

be in violation of a court order up there.

2.2

But the credibility of that individual compared to the credibility of the paper that Ms. Madrid now has hanging off her tail everywhere she goes, it's in writing now that Ms. Madrid cooperated, and it's in a court order, and that paper tagging her for the rest of her -- and this Court knows as well as I do what paper is to a defendant -- and that when she shows up on a new yard, they --

THE COURT: I don't -- honestly, I don't know that in every case. I understand the concern that arises, but I have to tell you, in many of the declarations I read about cooperation from your office, it doesn't seem like very substantive cooperation: First name of a person, last name unknown, Madrid's Tire Shop in Tijuana. A lot of times I'm skeptical that Jose even exists or that there's a Madrid's Tire Shop or had anything to do with anything, and --

MS. MCGRATH: As am I.

THE COURT: -- in short, the possibility of any kind of recrimination is wholly illusory; it's all speculation. And then to say okay, we're going to automatically seal in every case because we're afraid of that when there's been no showing that meets this very strict standard for sealing, I just can't do that.

MS. MCGRATH: Well, your Honor -- and I share the Court's speculation that those tire shops actually exist or

that, you know, the fictitious name actually was the recruiter, but that's not the case here. Ms. Madrid gave information that was actionable that led to an arrest of an individual and his conviction and sentencing.

2.2

THE COURT: Okay. So the good point that both of you make is that you probably should have had notice before I changed course, which I acknowledge happened in this case. I focused on the intervening event that I did not know that the defendant was told, was revealed, she was moved to a detention facility close by where she was supposed to testify for seven months.

Here's what I'll do. I'm going to reseal the Rule 35. I'm going to withdraw the order, but I am not buying in to all of the redactions that either of you have suggested. And if you want to rewrite the opposition and tell me why it's strictly and inescapably necessary that some of that information not now be made public in light of the subsequent developments, I'll reconsider that. But we'll return it to the status quo. I commend you to look at the cases that I mentioned because I'm going to follow that standard. And if you can show me that there's some real possibility of harm to her or recrimination, not just a hypothetical that applies in every case where somebody cooperates, then that's a basis for sealing and, you know, I'll use common sense about it; I'm not going to be real strict about that. But here there's

just no specter of it. I mean he's been sentenced since when, 2013?

MS. FERRARA: No --

2.2

MS. MCGRATH: No, he's just -- your Honor, that's when the Rule 35 motion went in, and that's why it took so long for the United States to put that --

THE COURT: When was he sentenced, this year?

MS. MCGRATH: He just got sentenced a week or two before I submitted it, so I think I submitted it in April, and I think he was sentenced in March.

THE COURT: All right. But I want you to look back over that. I think that the revisions that both of you recommend are -- are too great. I mean, for example, the Court's characterization about her role in this? You know, I do have the impression that big fish was set after a little fish based on the information I had. Here's a person that had a prior border smuggling felony, gets convicted a second time, admits -- and it's not disputed in the probation report -- as I said, that she'd done it six times before as well as having been a drug money courier for three years going into the getting caught on this thing; and then she turns on a guy who has much less methamphetamine, there's no indication that that guy has any record. And, you know, it just seems to me like they're trolling, you know, for minnows with a shark. Now, you get to do that, but, you know,

whether I give that great credit is another reason, another story, and it points to the difference between my view and the government's view, which I think is important for a public to understand. So I'm not inclined to redact my own characterizations of things.

2.1

2.2

Now, that's different from the information that's contained in the debriefings, but -- I'd be interested to know what was mentioned in -- what was the other fellow's name, Eunice --

MS. MCGRATH: Your Honor, his name is David
Martinez. He was sentenced on April --

THE COURT: Martinez, yeah. Do you have a transcript of the sentencing in his case?

MS. MCGRATH: I don't have that transcript, your Honor. If the Court's interested in it, I could get it.

THE COURT: Well, I mean it may be helpful to you in identifying why the interest here is strictly and inescapably necessary and requires sealing and redacting of information. I mean I'd want to know that if there was a -- as you pointed out, there was some effort to keep, you know, her involvement secret. And Ms. Ferrara's point that everybody's doing this doesn't give me any confidence that the L.A. judge followed these standards either. I don't know whether he or she did or didn't. But I'd have to be convinced of that before I add, you know, a happy face and my

imprimatur to it. 1 2 MS. FERRARA: Your Honor -- and I apologize for 3 saying that everyone's doing it but you -- what I meant --4 THE COURT: No, I think that's right. I think 5 you're right. 6 MS. FERRARA: But what I meant was we were 7 following the parameters that you had set out for us, and 8 then you changed the game in the middle --THE COURT: You're right. 9 10 MS. FERRARA: -- and I didn't have any opportunity 11 to prepare my client --12 THE COURT: You're right. 13 MS. FERRARA: -- that there's a nine-page document 14 out there --15 THE COURT: I should have given notice. We'll 16 withdraw the order today, immediately. 17 MS. FERRARA: Thank you. 18 THE COURT: And nothing has been unsealed, I didn't 19 unseal the declaration at this point, so that will remain 20 sealed. But I want you in short order -- so I can, you know, 21 republish this -- to look at it, look at these cases, and tell me what you think qualifies under this standard because 2.2

24 MS. FERRARA: I understand.

23

25

MS. MCGRATH: We'll do that immediately, your

that's the standard that I'm going to follow, Ms. Ferrara.

Honor. And just for the record, for the clarification for the Court, he was sentenced in the Central District on April 16th of 2015.

THE COURT: Okay. I mean it might help for you to get a transcript and see what was said there; it might help for you to pull the transcript in this case and see what was said here. Do you have it? Do you have a transcript of Ms. Madrid's --

MS. MCGRATH: I do believe that I have the transcript of this case. I see, your Honor -- I'd have to check. It was a while ago that she was sentenced before your Honor, but --

THE COURT: Yeah.

2.2

MS. MCGRATH: -- the AUSA up there and I have had many, many conversations about this case; I'm in frequent contact with her, so while I haven't reviewed the transcript, I am familiar with what took place at that proceeding.

THE COURT: I don't want to be reckless about this, Ms. Ferrara. You know, if you can point to some fact that indicates she's in, you know, some kind of jeopardy, then, you know, I'll embrace that. But what I'm not willing to do is just rubber stamp every one of these cases where there's ostensible cooperation and say okay, you say there's cooperation, that means everything's going to be sealed. That's against the law.

MS. FERRARA: Your Honor -- and I do get that, but 1 2 the thing is is every case -- I mean if you just think about 3 the discovery process that we have in this district now, how it has changed, how all of these big cases, our discovery is 5 governed by a protective order --6 THE COURT: Right. 7 MS. FERRARA: -- because of the importance of 8 paper. 9 THE COURT: Right. 10 MS. FERRARA: I cannot print anything out in most 11 of my cases now and give it to my client for fear that that 12 paper is --13 THE COURT: Right. 14 MS. FERRARA: -- going to be used to hurt my 15 client. So while I can stand here today and say I don't know 16 for sure if this is harming Ms. Madrid right now, but we 17 would have to say that every single day until she gets out of 18 custody --19 THE COURT: No, I don't think so. 20 MS. FERRARA: -- that there's a nine-page written 21 order with information that you have disclosed --2.2 THE COURT: You and I both know that there's cases 23 where the danger to an informant is manifest immediately --24 I've seen those cases -- and we take special steps there.

And what am I to do about this suggestion that I have to

embrace all reasonable alternatives before sealing, including participation in the Witness Protection Program? Now, that's a pretty radical step, right? Turning to the government and saying well, put her in the Witness Protection Program as an alternative to sealing? That didn't come from me. That came from former Judge now Justice Kennedy saying these are the minimization steps that a judge must take before sealing. It seems to me the presumption is pretty strong, it's pretty strong. So I'm troubled by this.

2.2

I'll immediately withdraw the order. The sealing has remained on the Rule 35 submission, which was kind of a sloppy misstep by me. But you should be prepared to also address, you know, what portion of that declaration in support of it ought to be sealed and what should be unsealed.

There's two cases that I'll also call your attention to that I think you should take a look at. These are Fourth Circuit cases. Virginia Department of State Police v. Washington Post, 386 F.3d 567 -- 386 F.3d 567 -- Fourth Circuit, 2004, and In Re: Charlotte Observer, 921 F.2d 47 at page 50, also Fourth Circuit, 1990. Both of those cases say that where the information is known to the public, once announced to the world, the information has lost its secret characteristic and sealing is not indicated, can't meet the standard. I'm a little concerned about that here.

MS. FERRARA: But that --

THE COURT: I get it he doesn't have a megaphone,
but the implications of your argument, Ms. Ferrara, is that,
you know, even the fact of the Rule 35 should not be known
because it indicates cooperation.

MS. FERRARA: I didn't say that though, your Honor,
but what you're saying --

2.1

2.2

vour Honor.

THE COURT: Those are the implications though.

MS. FERRARA: -- you're saying that once the information becomes public that you can't unring that bell?

THE COURT: Right.

MS. FERRARA: But you rang the bell without giving us a chance --

THE COURT: I get that. That's why I'm -
MS. FERRARA: -- and so the fact that that

information is out there now is only because of your order,

THE COURT: That's why I'm doing what I'm doing and withdrawing the order at this point, giving you both a chance to tell me, you know, what portions of that order ought to be redacted pursuant to this standard. But the implications — I didn't say you argued this — the implications of your argument is even the fact of the Rule 35 should be sealed because someone would deduce from that that she's cooperated and then she'll be labeled a cooperator; or in the case of a sentencing summary chart that indicates 5K, that that should

be always filed sealed because the fact of cooperation will be known. I don't go that far. I don't think the cases go that far.

2.2

MS. FERRARA: Just assuming arguendo right here right now for this case, if I don't disagree with that, if there's a motion or a sentencing summary chart that says 5K1.1, minus four, that does not give the information that you are saying --

THE COURT: You're right. No, it doesn't.

MS. FERRARA: -- should be made public. So right now, even before you file this order, say Mr. Martinez had violated that protective order and he's out in the jails and he's telling everybody "Virginia Madrid was going to cooperate against me," nothing under all of the parameters that we know of thus far, M.A. and all of that, no particular damage could be done do to. Martinez (sic), no hit can be ordered on her unless they have paper. They have a nine-page court order --

THE COURT: How do we know that? I mean you're saying the strength of his say-so is not enough to --

MS. FERRARA: The strength of his say-so is not enough under all of these prison gangs that we talk about. Everybody wants paper, your Honor. I have 1326 clients who are emailing me and asking me to send them paper so they can prove that they're not snitches. That's 1326s.

```
So you're -- but you're telling me that
 1
 2
     if he's hooked up to some prison gang that can do harm to
    her --
 3
 4
               MS. FERRARA: -- without paper --
 5
               THE COURT: -- and he says look, I can tell you
 6
     first hand, I mean I'm the guy she's cooperating against,
 7
     this is why I had to plead, because I had reports showing
 8
     that she was going to snitch on me and I was told she'd been
 9
    moved to a facility --
10
               MS. FERRARA: Didn't have the paper.
               THE COURT: -- close to the jail or close to the
11
12
     court where I was going to testify, she was there, and all I
13
     -- the only thing I didn't see were the whites of her eyes,
14
     you're saying that's not enough?
15
               MS. FERRARA: He didn't have paper until you issued
     that order.
16
17
               THE COURT: Well, he must have had Jencks Act
18
    material --
19
               MS. FERRARA: It was under a protective order.
20
               THE COURT: -- that the U.S. Attorney in -- pardon
21
    me?
2.2
               MS. FERRARA: It was under a protective order.
23
               THE COURT: Oh, I know, but he had access --
24
               MS. FERRARA: -- have a physical piece of paper --
25
               THE COURT: -- he had access to it --
```

THE REPORTER: I'm sorry. I can't --1 2 MS. FERRARA: I'm sorry. 3 THE COURT: Do you know whether he had access to 4 the reports of what she was saying about him? 5 MS. FERRARA: They were issued under protective 6 order, so his lawyer couldn't give them to him. 7 THE COURT: Oh, it was the lawyer's eyes only? 8 MS. FERRARA: No. The protective orders that we 9 have here say that I can show things to my client but I can't 10 physically give them the paper. 11 THE COURT: I got it. 12 MS. FERRARA: I assume that it's the same 13 protective order. 14 THE COURT: We don't know that though for sure, 15 right? 16 MS. FERRARA: Actually I do have the protective 17 order. Let me look. 18 THE COURT: Anyway, look, it's -- that's an 19 interesting side note. If that's the case, put it in your 20 renewed motion to me and I'll certainly take that into 2.1 consideration. Tish, make a note in the docket on this case 2.2 to immediately pull the Rule 35 order that I issued. Pull 23 that out of the docket. Everything else I think is still 24 status quo, right? 25 MS. FERRARA: Yes. Should we have a hearing date

1 for this? 2 THE COURT: Yeah, we probably should. There may 3 still be disagreement. I tell you what I won't do: I won't publish another order until I run it by the two of you and 4 get your objections. 5 6 MS. MCGRATH: Thank you, your Honor. 7 Thank you, your Honor. MS. FERRARA: 8 THE COURT: So get your -- there's no time 9 sensitivity to this. Submit your -- I suppose it's going to 10 be a joint proposal unless the two of you disagree on how the 11 standard applies here, and then we'll have a hearing, and 12 I'll hear you out on those portions of it. I've indicated 13 some opposition to things that you've blanked out here. 14 MS. MCGRATH: And I heard that, your Honor. And 15 we'll meet this week and get that right back to the Court 16 immediately. 17 THE COURT: Okay. So as soon as I get those, we'll 18 schedule an order, and this is pulled as of this morning. 19 MS. MCGRATH: Thank you, your Honor. 20 MS. FERRARA: Could we just have little bit more 21 head's up for the hearing? 2.2 THE COURT: Yeah, sure. What do you want, two weeks, something like that? 23

MS. FERRARA: Oh, no. I mean if we can schedule it

now, then we can file it or -- I mean your Honor scheduled

24

```
this hearing on Friday afternoon for this morning, and --
 1
 2
               THE COURT: All right. How about a month from now?
 3
               MS. FERRARA: That's fine.
 4
               THE COURT:
                          Tish, give them a date a month from now
 5
    at -- you want to do it at 2:00 instead of 9:30?
 6
               MS. FERRARA:
                            Doesn't matter. Whatever works for
 7
    your calendar.
 8
               THE COURT: 2:00 is probably better for me.
 9
               MS. MCGRATH: Your Honor, if the first week of July
10
    is available, that would work for me. I'm actually leaving
11
    the district --
12
               THE COURT: Yeah, I remember now.
                                                 So the first
13
    week of July, Tish? Does that work for you, Ms. Ferrara?
14
               MS. FERRARA: July 6, is that what we're talking
15
     about?
16
               THE COURT: Does that work, July 6?
17
              MS. MCGRATH:
                             That's fine. Is that a Monday?
18
               THE CLERK: Yes.
              MS. MCGRATH: That's fine.
19
20
               THE COURT: Okay. July 6 at 3:00.
2.1
              MS. FERRARA:
                             Thank you.
2.2
               THE COURT:
                           There's another case -- let me see if I
23
    have a -- I have a Lexis cite for it. Mr. Hermansen is here,
24
    and he's passing notes to you, and I think he's going to
25
     appeal this, but take a look at Morales v. District Court for
```

```
the Southern District of California, 2015 Lexis 65564 -- it
 1
    was just issued May 19 -- 2015 Lexis 65564. Did you see it,
 2
 3
    Mr. Hermansen?
 4
               MR. HERMANSEN: No. Is it yours?
 5
               THE COURT: Yeah, it's the preliminary order I
 6
    issued in -- when I got what you called a "Kurt" motion to
 7
    change the docket.
 8
               MR. HERMANSEN:
                               Thanks a lot.
 9
               THE COURT: You called it that.
10
               MR. HERMANSEN: No, I know. My motion was Kurt,
11
    but you decided to send that to Lexis?
12
               THE COURT: I didn't. They pick it up on their
13
    own. Okay.
14
               MS. FERRARA: Thank you, your Honor.
15
               MS. MCGRATH: Thank you, your Honor.
16
          (The proceedings were concluded.)
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
```

Certificate of Reporter

_	
$\overline{}$	
∠.	

I hereby certify that I am a duly appointed, qualified, and acting Official Court Reporter for the United States District Court; that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings had in the mentioned cause on the date or dates listed on the title page of the transcript; and that the format used herein complies with the rules and requirements of the United States Judicial Conference.

Dated June 16, 2015 at San Diego, California.

/s/ Debra M. Henson (electronic)
Debra M. Henson
Official Court Reporter